PLATFORM ON WHICH G. O. P. **MAKES STAND**

Party's Principles Enunciated by National Convention at Chicago.

"UNPREPAREDNESS" CHARGED

Plank Covering the League of Nations Is Considered in the Nature of a Compromise-Strong Stand on Mexico.

Here is the platform adopted by the Republican national convention in session at Chicago:

The Republican party, assembled in representative national convention, re-affirms its unyielding devotion to the Constitution of the United States and to the guarantees of civil, political, and religious liberty therein contained. It religious liberty therein contained. It will resist all attempts to overthrow the foundations of the government or to weaken the force of its controlling principles and ideals, whether these atempts be made in the form of international policy or domestic agitation. For seven years the national government has been controlled by the Democratic party. During that period a war of unparalleled magnitude has shaken the foundations of civilization, decimated the population of Europe, and left in its train economic misery and suffering second only to war itself.

Unpreparedness for War. The outstanding features of the Democratic administration have been com-plete unpreparedness for war am. com-plete unpreparedness for peace.

Inexcusable failure to make timely preparation is the chief indictment against the Democratic administration in the conduct of the war. Had not our associates protected us, both on land and sea, during the final twelve months of our participation, and furnished us to the very day of the armistice with to the very day of the armistice with munitions, planes, and artillery, this fallure would have been punished with disaster. It directly resulted in unnecessary losses to our gallant troops, in the imperiment of victory itself, and in an enormous waste of public funds literally poured into the breach created by gross neglect. Today it is reflected in our huge tax burden and in the high cost of living.

Unpreparedness for Peace.

Peace found the administration as prepared for peace as war found it unprepared for war. The vital needs the country demanded an early a systematic return to a peace time but

systematic return to a peace time basis. This called for vision, leadership and intelligent planning. All three have been tacking. While the country has been teft to shift for itself, the government has continued on a war time basis.

The administration has not demobilized the army of place holders. It continued a method of financing which was indefensible during the period of reconstruction. It has used legislation passed to meet the emergency of war to continue its arbitrary and inquisitorial control over the life of the people in time of peace, and to carry confusion into industrial life.

"Flounders Hopelessly."

"Flounders Hopelessly."

Under the despot's plea of necessity or Under the despot's plea of necessity or superior wisdom, executive usurpation of legislation and judicial functions still undermines our institutions. Eighteen months after the armistice, with its wartime powers unabridged, its wartime departments undischarged, its wartime army of place holders still mobilized, the administration continues to flounder help-

The demonstrated incapacity of the The demonstrated incapacity of the Democratic party has destroyed public confidence, weakened the authority of government, and produced a feeling of distrust and hesitation so universal as to increase enormously the difficulties of readjustment and to delay the return to porceal conditions.

Never has our nation been confronted with graver problems. The people are entitled to know in definite terms how the parties purpose solving these problems. To that end, the Republican party normal conditions. declares its policies and program to be as follows:

Constitutional Government.

We undertake to end executive autocracy and to restore to the people the constitutional government.

The policies herein declared will be carried out by the federal and state governments, each acting within its constitutional powers.

Congress and Reconstruction.

Congress and Reconstruction.

Despite the unconstitutional and dictatorial course of the president and the partisan obstruction of the Democratic congressional minority, the Republican majority has enacted a program of constructive legislation which, in great part, however, has been nullified by the vindictive vetoes of the president.

The Republican congress has met the problems presented by the administration unprepared for peace. It has repealed the greater part of the vexations war legislation. It has enacted a transportation act, making possible the rehabilitation of the railroad system of the country, the operation of which under the present Democratic administration has been extravagant and wosteful in the highest degree. The transportation act made provision for the peaceful settlement of wage disputes, partially nullified, however, by the president's delay in appointing the wage board created by the act. This delay precipitated the outlaw railroad strike.

We stopped the flood of public treasure recklessly poured into the lap of an inept shipping board, and laid-the foundations for the creation of a great merchant marine. We took frem the incompetent Democratic administration the administration of the telegraph and

foundations for the creation of a great merchant marine. We took from the incompetent Democratic administration the administration of the telegraph and telephone lines of the country, and re-turned them to private ownership. We reduced the cost of postage and increased the pay of the postal employees—the poorest paid of all public servants. We provided pensions for superannuated and retired civil servants, and for an increase in pay for soldiers and sailors. We re-organized them an a peace footing and in pay for soldiers and sallors. We re-organized them on a peace footing and provided for the maintenance of a pow-erful and efficient navy

Passed Suffrage Amendment.

The Republican congress established by faw a permanent women's bureau in the department of labor. We submitted to department of labor. We submitted to the country the constitutional amend-ment for woman's suffrage, and fur-nished 29 of the 35 legislatures which rat-

nished 29 of the 35 legislatures which ratified it to date.

Legislation for the relief of the consumers of print paper, for the extension of the powers of the government under the food control act, for broadening the scope of the war risk insurance act, better provision for the dwindling number of aged veterans of the Civil war, and for the better support of the maimed and injured of the great war, and for making practical the vocational rehabilitation act that has been enacted by the Republican congress.

We passed an oil leasing and water power bill to unlock for the public good the great pent-up resources of the country; we have sought to check the profligacy of the administration, to realize upon the assets of the government, and to husband the revenues derived from

upon the assets of the government, and to husband the revenues derived from taxation. The Republicans in congress have been responsible for cuts in the estimates for government expenditure of nearly \$3.000.000,000 since the signing of

the armistice.

We enacted a national executive budg, et law: we strengthered the federal reserve act, to permit banks to lend needed assistance to farmers, we authorized financial corporations to develop export

trade, and finally amended the rules of the senate and house, which will re-form evils in procedure and guarantee more efficient and responsible govern-

Agriculture. A large and contented body of farm proprietors is the backbone of the nation. National greatness and economic independence demand a population distributed between industry and the farm, and sharing on equal terms the prosperity which is wholly dependent on the efforts of both. Neither can prosper at the expense of the other without inviting joint disaster.

per at the expense of the other without inviting joint disaster.

The crux of the present agricultural condition lies in price, labor, and credit. The Republican party believes that this condition can be improved and agal-vultural production encouraged by the right to form co-operative associations for marketing their products subject to regulation by federal authority; the scientific study of agricultural prices, with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuations; the authorization of associations for the extension of personal credit; a national inquiry on the co-ordinat. To frail, water, and motor transportation with adequate facilities for receiving, handling, and marketing food; the encouragement of our exportrade, and the encouragement of the production and importation of fertilizing material and of its extensive use.

The federal farm loan act should be so administered as to facilitate the acquisition of farm land by those desiring to become owners and proprietors, and thus minimize the evils of farm tenantry. nviting joint disaster.

tenantry.

Industrial Relations.

Industrial Relations.

There are two different conceptions of the relations of capital and labor. The one is contractual, and emphasizes the diversity of interests of employer and employee. The other is that co-partnership in a common task.

We recognize the justice of collective bargaining as a means of promoting good will, establishing closer and more harmonious relations between employers and employees, and realizing the ers and employees, and realizing the true ends of industrial justice.

The strike or the lockout, as a means f settling industrial disputes, inflicts such loss and suffering on the community as to justify government initiative to reduce its frequency and limit its con-

We deny the right to strike against the government; but the rights and in-terests of all government employees must be safeguarded by impartial laws and Public Utilities.

In public utilities we favor the estab-dishment of an impartial tribunal to make an investigation of the facts and to render a decison to the end that there may be no organized interruption

of service necessary to the lives and health and welfare of the people. The decisions of the tribunals should be morally but not legally binding, and an informed public sentiment be relied on to secure their acceptance. The tribunals, however, should refuse to accept jurisdiction, except for the purpose of instances. however, should refuse to accept jurisdiction except for the purpose of investigation, as long as the public service
he interrupted. For public utilities we
favor the type of tribunal provided for
in the transportation act of 1229.

In private industries we do not advocate the principle of compulsory arbitration, but we favor impartial commissions and better facilities for voluntary mediation, conciliation, and arbitration, supplemented by that full publicity which will enlist the influence of
an aroused public opinion. The government should take the initiative in invit-

an aroused public opinion. The govern-ment should take the initiative in invit-ing the establishment of tribunals or commissions for the purpose of voluntary arbitration and of investigation of disputed issues. We demand the exclusion from inter-

commerce of the products of con-

National Economy.

National Economy.

A Republican congress reduced the estimates submitted by the administration for the fiscal year 1929 almost three billion dollars, and for the fiscal year 1921 over a billion and a quarter dollars. Greater economies could have been effected had it not been for the stubborn refusal of the administration to co-operate with congress in an economy program. The universal demand for an executive budget is a recognition of the incontrovertible fact that leadership and sincere assistance on the part of the executive department are essential to effective economy and constructive retrenchment.

The Overman act invested the president of the United States with all the authority and power necessary to restore the federal government to a normal pages have the terminal pages have been all the control of the cont mai peace basis and to reorganize, re-treach, and demobilize. The dominant fact is that eighteen months after the armistice the United States government is still on a wartime basis, and the ex-penditure program of the executive re-flects wartime extravagance rather than rigid peace time economy.

Failure to Retrench.

As an example of the failure to re-trench which has characterized the post-war policy of the administration, we cite the fact that, not including the we cite the fact that, not including the war and navy departments, the executive departments and other establishments at Washington actually record an increase subsequent to the armistice of 2.184 employees. The net decrease in pay roll costs contained in the 1921 demands submitted by the administration is only 1 per cent under that of 1920. The annual expenses of federal operation can be reduced hundreds of millions of dollars without impairing the efficiency of the public service.

millions of dollars without impairing the efficiency of the public service.

We pledge ourselves to a carefully planned readjustment to a peace-time basis and to a policy of rigid economy, to the better co-ordination of departmental activities, to the elimination of unnecessary officials and employees, and to the raising of the standard of individual efficiency.

An Executive Budget.

An Executive Budget.

We congratulate the Republican cone enactment of a law pro-We congratulate the recubican congress on the enactment of a law providing for the establishment of an executive budget as a necessary instrument for a sound and businesslike administration of the national finances, and we condern the veto of the president which defeated this great financial reform. Reorganization of Federal Depart-

ments and Bureaus.

We advocate a th cough investiga-tion of the present organization of the ederal departments and bureaus, with view to securing consolidation, a nore businesslike distribution of functions, the elimination of duplication delays, and overlapping of work, and the establishing of an up to date and efficient administrative organization.

War Powers of the President. The president clings tenuciously The president clings temclously to his autocratic war-time powers. His veto of the resolution deciaring peace and his refusal to sign the bill repealing war-time legislation no longer necessary, evidence his determination not to restore to the nation and to the states the form of government provided for by the Constitution. This usurnation is intolerable and deserves the severest condemnation.

Taxation.

Taxation.

Taxation.

The burden of taxation imposed upon the American people is staggering; but in presenting a true statement of the situation we must face the fact that while the character of the taxes can and should be changed, an early reduction of the amount of revenue to be raised is not to be expected. The next Republican administration will inherit from its Democratic predecessor a floating indebt-dness of over \$.000.000.000.000, the prompt liquidation of which is demanded by sound financial considerations.

Reduction in Tax.

Moreover, the whole fiscal policy of the government must be deeply influenced by the necessity of meeting obligations in excess of \$5,000,020,000 which mature in 1923. But sound policy equally demands the early accomplishment of that real reduction of the tax hurden which may be achieved by substituting simple for complex tax laws and procedure, promot and certain determination of the tax liability for delay and uncertainty, tax laws which do not for tax laws which do excessively mulet the consumer or needlessly repress mulci the consumer or needlessly repress enterprise and thrift. We advocate the issuance of a sim-plified form of income return; author-

in our naturalization law. No alien should become a citizen until he has be-

izing the treasury department to make changes in regulations effective only from the date of their approval; empowering the commissioner of internal revenue, with the consent of the taxpayer, to make final and conclusive settlements of tax claims and assessments, barring fraud, and the creation of a tax board consisting of at least three representatives of the taxpaying public and the heads of the principal divisions of the bureau of internal revenue to act as a standing committee on the simplification of forms, procedure and law, and to make recommendations to the congress.

Banking and Currency.

Banking and Currency. The fact is that the war, to a great extent, was financed by a policy of inflation through certificate borrowing from the banks, and bonds issued at from the banks, and bonds issued at artificial rates sustained by the low discount rates established by the federal reserve board. The continuance of this policy since the armistice lays the administration open to severe criticism. Almost up to the present time the practices of the federal reserve board as to credit control have been frankly dominated by the convenience of the treasury.

frankly dominated by the convenience of the treasury.

The results have been a greatly increased war cost a serious loss to the millions of people who in good faith bought Liberty bonds and Victory notes at par, and extensive post-war speculation, followed today by a restricted credit for legitimate industrial expansion. As a matter of public policy we urge all banks to give credit preference to essential industries.

The federal reserve system should be free from political influence, which is quite as important as its independence of domination by financial combinations.

The High Cost of Living.

The prime cause of the "high cost living" has been, first and foremost. of living has been, first and foremost, a 50 per cent depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar, due to a gross expansion of our currency and credit. Reduced production, burdensome taxation, swollen profits, and the increased demand for goods arising from a fictitious but enlarged buying

from a fictilious but enlarged buying power have been contributing causes to a greater or less degree.

We condemn the unsound fiscal policies of the Democratic administration which have brought these things to pass, and their attempts to impute the consequences to minor and secondary causes. Much of the injury wrought is irreparable. There is no short way out and we decline to deceive the people with vair promises or quack remple with vain promises or quack rem-

But as the political party that throughout its history has stood for honest money and sound finance, we pledge ourselves to earnest and consistent attack upon the high cost of living by vigorous avoidance of further living by vigorous avoidance of further inflation in our government borrowing, by courageous but intelligent deflation of overexpanded credit and currency, by encouragement and heightened production of goods and services by prevention of unreasonable profits, by excelse of public economy and stimulation of private thrift, and by revision of war imposed taxes unsuited to peace-time economy. time economy. Profiteering.

We condemn the Democratic admin-istration for failure impartially to en-force the anti-profiteering laws enacted by the Republican congress.

Railrohus. We are opposed to government ownership and operation or employee operation of the railroads. In view of the conditions prevailing in this country, the experience of the last two years, and the conclusions which may fairly be drawn from an observation of the transportation systems of other countries, it is clear that adequate transportation service both for the present and future can be turnished more certainly, economically, and efficiently through private ownership and operation under proper regulation and control.

There should be no speculative profit There should be no speculative profit in rendering the service of transportation, but in order to do justice to the capital already invested in railway enterprises, to restore railway credit, to induce future investments at a reasonable rate, and to furnish enlarged facilities to meet the requirements of the constantly increasing development and distribution, a fair return upon actual value of the railway property used in transportation should be made reasonably sure, and at the same time to provide constant employment to those engaged in transportation service, with gaged in transportation service. ditions at wages or compensation at least equal to those prevailing in sim-lar lines of industry. We indorse the transportation act of 1929 enacted by the Republican congress as a most con-structive legislative achievement.

Waterways. We declare it to be our policy to en-courage and develop water transporta-tion service and facilities in connection with the commerce of the United

Regulation of Industry and Commerce. We approve in general the existing deral legislation against monopoly ad combinations in restraint of trade. but since the known certainty of a law is the safety of all, we advocate such amendment as will provide American business men with better means of de-termining in advance whether a pro-posed combination is or is not unlaw The federal trade commission, un der a Democratic administration, has not accomplished the purpose for which it was created. This commission properly organized and its duties efficient-ly administered should afford protec-tion to the public and legitimate business

International Trade and Tariff. The uncertain and unsettled condi-tion of international balances, the ab-cormal economic and trade situation of the world, and the impossibility forecasting accurately even the a future, preclude the formulation of definite program to meet conditions a year hence. But the Republican party reaffirms its belief in the protective principle and pledges itself to a revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor agriculture, and industry.

Merchant Marine. The national defense and our foreign The national defense and our foreign commerce require a merchant marine of the best tyrse of modern ship flying the American flag and manned by American searcen, owned by private capital, and operated by private energy.

We indorse the sound legislation recently enacted by the Republican congress that will insure the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine.

chant marine.
We favor the application of the work men's compensation acts to the mer et marine. We recommend that all ships engaged in coastwise trade and all ressels of the American merchant marine shall pas-through the Panama canal without pay-

ment of tolls. Immigration.

The standard of living and the stand ard of citizenship of a nation are in-most openious nossessions, and the pre-ervation and clevation of those standard ervation and elevation of those standard, it the first duty of our government.

The immirration policy of the United States should be such as to insurthat the number of foreigners in the country at any one time shall not exceed that which can be assimilated with reasonable rapidity, and to favor immigrants whose standard are similar to the country of the country o

The selective tests that are at present applied should be improved by requiring a higher physical standard, a more com-plete exclusion of mental defectives are piete exclusion of mental defectives ac-criminals, and a more effective inspe-tion applied as near the source of immi-gration as possible, as well as the per-of entry. Justice to the foreigner ac-to ourselves demands provision for the guidance, protection and better economi-distribution of our alien population. To facilitate government supervision, all al-jens should be required to register an-multy until they become naturalized. The existing policy of the United States for the practical exclusion of Asiatic immigrants is sound, and should

Naturalization.

There is urgent need of improvement

come genuluely American, and adequate tests for determining the alien's fitness for American citizenship should be provided for by law.

We advocate, in addition, the independent naturalization of married womer. An American woman should not lose her citizenship by marriage to an allen resident in the United States.

Free Speech and Alien Agitation. We demand that every American citi-zen shall enjoy the ancient and consti-tutional right of free speech, free press, and free assembly, and the no less sacred right of the qualified voter to be represented by his duly chosen repre-sentatives, but no man may advocate resistance to the law, and no man may advocate violent overthrow of the govadvocate violent overthrow of the gov

Allens within the Jurisdiction of the United States are not entitled of right to liberty of agitation directed against the government or American institu-

Every government has the power to exclude and deport those aliens who constitute a real menace to its peaceful existence. But in view of the large numbers of people affected by the immigration acts and in view of the vig rous majoractice of the departments of institute and labor, an adequate puult heating before a competent administrative tribunal should be assured to all.

Lynching. We urge congress to cansider the most effective means to end lynching in this country, which continues to be a terrible our American civilization.

Law and Order. The equality of all citizens under the law has always been a policy of the Re-publican party. Without obedience to law and maintenance of order our American institutions must perish. Our laws must be impartially enforced and speedy must be impartially entered.

Justice should be secured.

With regard to the sale and maufacture of intoxicating beverages, the Republican party will stand for the enforce-

ment of the constitution of the United States as it shall be declared by the Su-Public Roads and Highways. We tayor liberal appropriations in cooperation with the states for the con-struction of highways, which will bring about a reduction of transportation costs, better marketing of farm products, im-provement in rural postal delivery, as well as meet the needs of military de-

fense.

In determining the proportion of federal ald for road construction among the states the sums lost in taxation to the respective states by the setting apart of large portions of their area as forest reservations, shall be considered as a controller form. trolling factor.

Conservation.

Conservation is a Républican policy. It Conservation is a Republican policy. It began with the passage of the reciamation act signed by President Roosevelt. The recent passage of the coal, oil, and phosphate leasing bill by a Republican congress, and the enactment of the water power bill, fashioned in accordance with the same principle, are consistent landwrites in the development of the construction. marks in the development of the conser-vation of our national resources. We de-nounce the refusal of the president to sign the water power bill passed after ten years of controversy. The Repub-lican party has taken an especially honorable part in saving our national forests and in the effort to establish a national forest policy. Our most pressing conser-vation question relates to our forests. We forest policy. Our most pressing conser-vation question relates to our forests. We are using our forest resources faster than they are being renewed. The result is to raise unduly the cost of forest products to consumers and especially farmers, who use more than half the lumber pro-duced in America, and in the end to cre-ate a timber famine. The federal gov-ernment, the states and private interests must unite in devising means to meet the menace.

The Service Men.

We hold in imperishable remembrance the valor and the patriotism of the sol-diers and sailors of America who fought in the great war for human liberty, and we pledge ourselves to discharge to the fullest the obligations which a grateful nation justly should fulfill, in apprecia-tion of the services rendered by its de-

fenders on sea and on land. Republicans are not Throughout their history ungrateful Throughout their history they have shown their gratitude toward the nation's defenders on faind and see call legislation for the care of the disabled and infirm and their dependents has ever marked Republican policy toward the solder and sallor of all the wars in which our country has particieral legislation for the pated. The present congress has appro-priated generously for the disabled of the world war. The amounts already applied and authorized for the fiscal year 1920-21 for this purpose reached the stu-pendous sum of \$1.180.571.893. This legis-lation is significant of the party's purpose in generously caring for the maimed and disabled men of the recent war.

Civil Service.

We renew our repeated declaration that he civil service law shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The recent action of congress in enacting a comprehensive civil service retirement law and in working out a comprehensive employment and wage policy that will guarantee equal and just treatment to the army of gov-ernment workers, and in centralizing the administration of the new and progres-sive employment policy in the hands of Ivil service commission is worthy of all praise. Postal Service.

We condemn the present administra-tion for its destruction of the efficiency of the postal service when controlled by the government, and for its failure to properly compensate employees whose expert knowledge is essential to the proper conduct of the affairs of the postal system. We commend the Repub tal system. We commend the formation congress for the enactment of legislation increasing the nav of postal employees, who up to that time were the poorest paid in the government service.

Woman Suffrage.

We welcome women into full participa-tion in the affairs of government and the etivities of the Republican party. urge Republican governors whose states have not yet acted upon the suffrage amendment to immediately call special messions of their legislatures for the pur-pose of ratifying said amendment, to the end that all of the women of the nation of voting age may participate in the elec-tion which is so important to the welfare of our country Social Progress.

The supreme duty of the nation is the conservation of human resources through an enlightened measure of social and indestrial justice. Although the federal jurisdiction over social problems is lim-

ited, they affect the welfare and interests of the nation as a whole. We plettee the Republican party to the solution of these problems through national and state legislation in accordance with the teat progressive thought of the country. Women in Industry.

Women have special problems of em-ployment which mase necessary special study. We commend congress for the permanent establishment of the women's barrant in the United States department of labor to serve as a source of information to the states and to concress.

The principle of equal ray for equal service should be amplied throughout all branches of the federal government in

which women are employed.

We demand federal legislation to limit the hours of employment of women snegged in intensive industry, the product of which others into interstate commerce.

The League of Nations.

We favor a liberal and generous for-elgn policy founded upon definite moral and political principles characterized by clear understanding of and firm adher-ence to our rights, and unfailing respect for the rights of others. We should af-ford full and adequate protection for the ford full and adequate protection for the fife, liberty and property, and all inter-national rights of every American citi-zen, and should require a proper respec-for the American flag; but we should be equally careful to manifest a just regard for the rights of other nations. A scru-pulous observance of our international engagements, when lawfully assumed, is

essentia to our own honor and self-re spect and the respect of other nations Subject to a due regard for internations

speci and the respect of other nations. Subject to a due regard for international obligations, we should leave our country free to develop its civilization along lines most conducive to the welfare and happiness of the people, and to cast its influence on the side of justice and right should occasion require.

The Republican party stands for agreement among the nations who preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of the war. We believe that all this can be done without the compromise of national independence, without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair when the occasion arises, and without involving them as participants, and not as peacemakers in a multitude of quarreis, the merits of which they are unable to judge.

Mexico.

Mexico.

The ineffective policy of the present administration in Mexican matters has been largely responsible for the con-tinued loss of American lives in that tinued loss of American lives in the country and upon our border; for the enormous loss of American and felsin property, for the lowering American standards of morality and cial relations with Mexicans, and the bringing of American ideals of it the and national honor and political tegrity into contempt and ridicule Mexico and throughout the world.

Written Protests Decried.

Written Protests Decried.

The policy of wordy, futile, written protests against the acts of Mexican officials, explained the following day by the president himself as being meaningless and not intended to be considered seriously or in force, has but added in degree to that contempt, and has earned for us the sneers and jeers of Mexican bandits, and added insult upon insult against our national honor and dignity. We should not recognize any Mexican government unless it be a responsible government willing and able to give sufficient guarantees that the lives and rights of American citizens are respected and protected, that wrongs will be promptly corrected and just compensation will be made for injury sustained. The Republican party pledges itself to a consistent, firm and effective policy toward Mexico that shall enforce respect for the American flag and that shall protect the rights of American citizens lawfully in Mexico to security of life and enjoyment of property in accordance with established principles of international law and our treaty rights.

The Republican party is the sincere friend of the Mexican poople, in its in-The Republican party is the sincere friend of the Mexican people, in its insistence upon the maintenance of order for the protection of American cutzens within within its borders a great service be rendered the Mexican people them-selves, for the continuation of present conditions means disaster to their interests and patriotic aspirations.

Mandate for Armenia. We condemn Frezident Wilson for ask-ing congress to empower him to accept a mandate for Armenia. We commend

ing congress to empower him to accept a mandate for Armenia. We commend the Republican senate for refusing the president's request to empower him to accept a mandate for Armenia. The acceptance of such mandate would throw the United States into the very mastrom of European quarrels. According to the estimate of the Harbord commission organized by authority of President Wilson, we would be called upon to send 58,600 American boys to police armenia and to expend \$275,000,000 in the first year and \$755,000,000 in five years. This esand \$756,000,000 in five years. This estimate is made upon the basis that we would have only roving bands to fight, but in case of serious trouble with the Turks or with Russia, a force exceeding 200,000 would be necessary.

Disregard of Life Claimed.

No more striking illustration can be found of President Wilson's disregard of the lives of American boys or of American interests.

We deeply sympathize with the people of Armenia and stand ready to help them in all proper ways, but the Republican party will oppose now and hereafter the acceptance of a mandate for any country in Europe or Asia.

For Association of Nations.

For Association of Nations.

The Republican party stands for agree The Republican party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice and provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war.

of war.

We believe that all this can be done

We believe that all this can be done We believe that all this can be done without the compromise of national independence without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair when the occasion arises and without involving them as participants and not as peacemakers in a multitude of quarrels the merits of which they are unable to judge.

The covenant signed by the president at Paris failed signally to accomplish this great purpose and contains stipulations not only intolerable for independent people but certain to produce the injustice, hostility and controversy among nations which it proposed to prevent.

Praises Senators' Actions.

Praises Senatora' Actions.

Praises Senators' Actions.

That covenant repudiated to a degree wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable the time-honored policy in favor of peace declared by Washington and Jefferson and Monroe and pursued by all American administrators for more than a century, and it ignored the universal sentiment of America for generations past in favor of international law and arbitration and it rested the hope of the future upon mere existence and negotiations.

The unfortunate insistence of the president upon having his own way without any change and without any regard to the opinions of the majority of the senate, which shares with him the treaty-making power, and the president's demand that the treaty should be ratified without any medification, created a situation in which senators were required to vote upon their consciences and their oaths according to their judgment against the treaty as it was presented or submit to the command of a dictator in a matter where the Constitution were theirs and not his.

The senators performed their duties

the Constitution were theirs and not his.

The senators performed their duties faithfully. We approve their conduct and honor their courage and fidelity, and we pledge the coming Republican administration to such agreement with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duties of America to civilization and humanity in accordance with American ideals, and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise its judgment and its power in favor of justice and peace.

Will Reform Taxes.

Will Raform Taxes.

Pointing to its history and relying on its fundamental principles, we de-clare the Republican party has the genius, courage, and constructive abil-ity to end executive usurgation and re-store constitutional government to fulity to end executive usurestion and restore constitutional government to fulfill our world obligations without sacrificing our initional independence; to reise the national standards of education and general welfare; to reseatablish a peacetime administration and to substitute economy and efficiency for extravagance and chaos, to restore and unionin the national credit; to reform unequal and burdensome taxes; to fres business from arbitrary and unnecessary official control; to suppress disloyalty without denial of justice; to repeal the arrogent challenge of any class, and to maintain a government of all the people as contrasted with government for some of the people, and finally, to allay unrest, suspicion, and strife and to secure the co-operation and unity of all citizens in the solution of the complex problems of the day, to the end that our country, happy and prosperous, proud of its past, sure of itself and of its institutions may look forward with confidence to the future.



THE SIKEEP.

"Ah," said Mother Sheep, "the summer is here and we are out where there is green grass and where there are nice meadows and where there are cooling streams, and where the sun shines."

"My beautiful baby Laura Lamb," she said, "you must follow the leader. We always follow the leader. We're gentle and we're quiet. We're rather timid, too. We don't think a great deal for ourselves

"They say," Mother Sheep continued, "that when folks cannot sleep they make believe they are seeing sheep, and that they are counting them going through a gate. That is because sheep follow seach other, and if one were going through a gate the others

would be going through, too. 'Oh, they get tired, you see, of counting the sheep they can make believe that they see! And so they go

to sleep! "And you see what a help we are to people when we do such things, so that they can see us in their minds going through a gate-one after the other.

"You see, my Laura Lamb, if sheep should go different ways then people. couldn't be helped toward sleep by



"They Come and Pet Us."

us, and it is nice to think of helping people to sleep, for we're gentle, kind souls, and it is nice to help.

"So, Laura Lamb, you, too, always follow the leader. Don't go through one gate yourself and have your cousins going through another and some other cousins through the opening in the fence and the others perhaps go-

ing under the fence. "We must all go together, we sheep," And Laura Lamb bleated and said: Ba-nna-baa-naa, Mother Sheep! I will do as you say. For I would not feel brave enough to do any other way. I would not want to be a leader, and I am glad to have a leader. I wouldn't want to go off on my own account. I would want to keep around with the others. I would be afraid to go hurrying across the road the way I've seen

the hens and mosters doing. "No, I care more to do as the other sheep do, to enjoy the lovely summer time, to blest and to baa and to talk and to smile in a quiet, gentle way

upon the people who look at me. "I don't care to shrick at them and talk to them as the turkeys will so often do, but I like to look at them when they are nice and quiet and when they smile at me.

"That's what I live to do when people smile at me," said Laura Lamb.

"Yes," said Mother Sheep, "and remember, too, that the children of the farmer who owns this farm and all of the animals upon it, are very kind to us. They come and pet us and we need not be afraid of them. We can be very tame and you will become tame as I am tame with them.

"They come and pet us and kiss our heads and ears and we must bleat and bas and tell them we love them, too, and that we think they're so sweet to be gentle with us, for they know that is what we like so much.

"But always remember above all things, Laura Lamb, "that we must follow the leader, especially when the leader has us follow him through a gate, for we must remember what a help that is to people when they can't sleep. They can think of us. and if they thought of us all going in different directions It would be so confusing they couldn't sleep, as I told you be-

"Remember that, dear Laura Lamb. Ah, my lovely lamb child, how I love you?"

"Bleat, bleat, b-l-e-a-t." sald Laura Lamb, "I will do as you say about the following of our leader. Ah, there come some of the farmer's children,"

"Yes, there they come, they love the sheep and the lambs," said Mother

Sheen. And as they came near they walked quietly and talked to the sheep and the lambs in soft, gentle voices, and the lambs and the sheep followed them about and said: "Baa-baa. b-l-e-a-t, we so love you, for you are so good and kind to us, and our little lamb hearts and our big sheep hearts

are very grateful." And their eyes, too, told how much they loved the children, who never frightened them, but who loved them, and who understood their gentle ways.

Absent-minded Father.

"Now perhaps you'll realize how naughty you were to-er-to-er-let me see, what am I spanking you for?"-